

NEWS OF THE WORLD TOLD BY THE SUN'S CORRESPONDENTS

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
TO HAVE NEW FACADE

Special Guard Protects Treasure
Vaults During Work of
Reconstruction.

THREE MONTHS REQUIRED

King Alfonso's Sudden Departure
Deeply Regretted by
All at Cowes.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 9.—Buckingham Palace is at last undergoing a thorough renovation. For the next three months to men in eight hour shifts will be at work day and night without a break reconstructing the front in white Portland stone. Powerful electric lights will be used at night. All the stone to be used have been prepared and numbered to save time.

During the progress of the renovation special precautions will be taken to guard the treasure vaults in the basement, the contents of which are almost fabulous. They comprise the vast accumulations of jewels, armor, pictures, statuary, furniture and objects d'art which have come into the possession of the royal family in the last two centuries. There is no accommodation for these treasures in the royal residences.

The largest of the three vaults measures 300 by 250 feet. It is used for the storage of furniture and pictures. The smaller, which is lined with steel throughout, is used as a jewel room. Its contents are almost priceless. It contains more than 6,000 gold ornaments weighing considerably more than a ton. Many individual items would bring thousands of pounds in the open market. Most of these jewels are gifts made to Queen Victoria by other sovereigns.

Alfonso's Departure Unexpected.

The sudden departure of the King and Queen of Spain from England surprised the public, with whom King Alfonso is a great favorite. It was known that King Alfonso was going to make only a short visit, but he was expected to remain for Cowes week and the Queen had planned to stay here for the rest of the summer.

No doubt conditions in Spain are responsible for the change in the plans. Many plots were discovered in 1909 and 1910, due to discontent over the war in Morocco. They are organized chiefly by disaffected and extreme Socialists and Republicans. This element seems now to be more quiet, but the discontent apparently has spread to higher and more influential circles.

The Carlists are always waiting and watching. No serious development is looked for at the moment, but the Carlists having frustrated the Republicans in the interests of the Pretender, have now spoiled the King's holiday and robbed Cowes of one of the regatta week's most popular figures.

Lord Rockingham's Marriage.

There is much speculation why Lord Rockingham, heir to the marquessate of Cholmondeley, should have married Miss Sassoon in a registry office. It is the first case of the son of a great peer making a wealthy match in this manner, but the explanation is simple enough. Mixed marriages cannot be performed in a synagogue and the mother and father of the bride were very strict Jews, especially the mother, and out of respect to her memory Miss Sassoon did not wish to be married in a Christian church.

When Lord Rosebery and the late Lord Rothermere married into the Rothschild family, although their brides did not become Christians, the marriages were celebrated according to the rites of the English Church and another ceremony was performed in a registry office. When the Duke of Gramont and the Prince de Wagram married sisters of the present Baroness Rothschild, their brides had previously become Catholics and the weddings were celebrated in a Catholic church.

The marriage of the late Lord Hastings with a Jewess was celebrated in church, so there is no precedent for the manner in which the Rockingham-Sassoon marriage was celebrated.

Lady Rockingham is a clever woman and enormously wealthy. Since the death of her parents she has lived with her brother in a huge house in Park lane built by Barney Barnato, famous during his life for the extraordinary status adorning the outside of the house. Lord Rockingham was known in Mayfair as the "petrified shareholder."

Lord Rockingham when he succeeds to the title held by his father will hold one of the most ancient offices in England—Lord Great Chamberlain.

QUEEN FORBIDS WINDSOR "AD."

Objects to Label on Perfumes Made by Princess Christian.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 9.—Queen Mary seems fated to have trouble with the occupants of the royal gift residences. The latest of these to be brought into a dispute with the Queen is no less a person than Princess Christian, aunt of King George, who with her husband lives at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park.

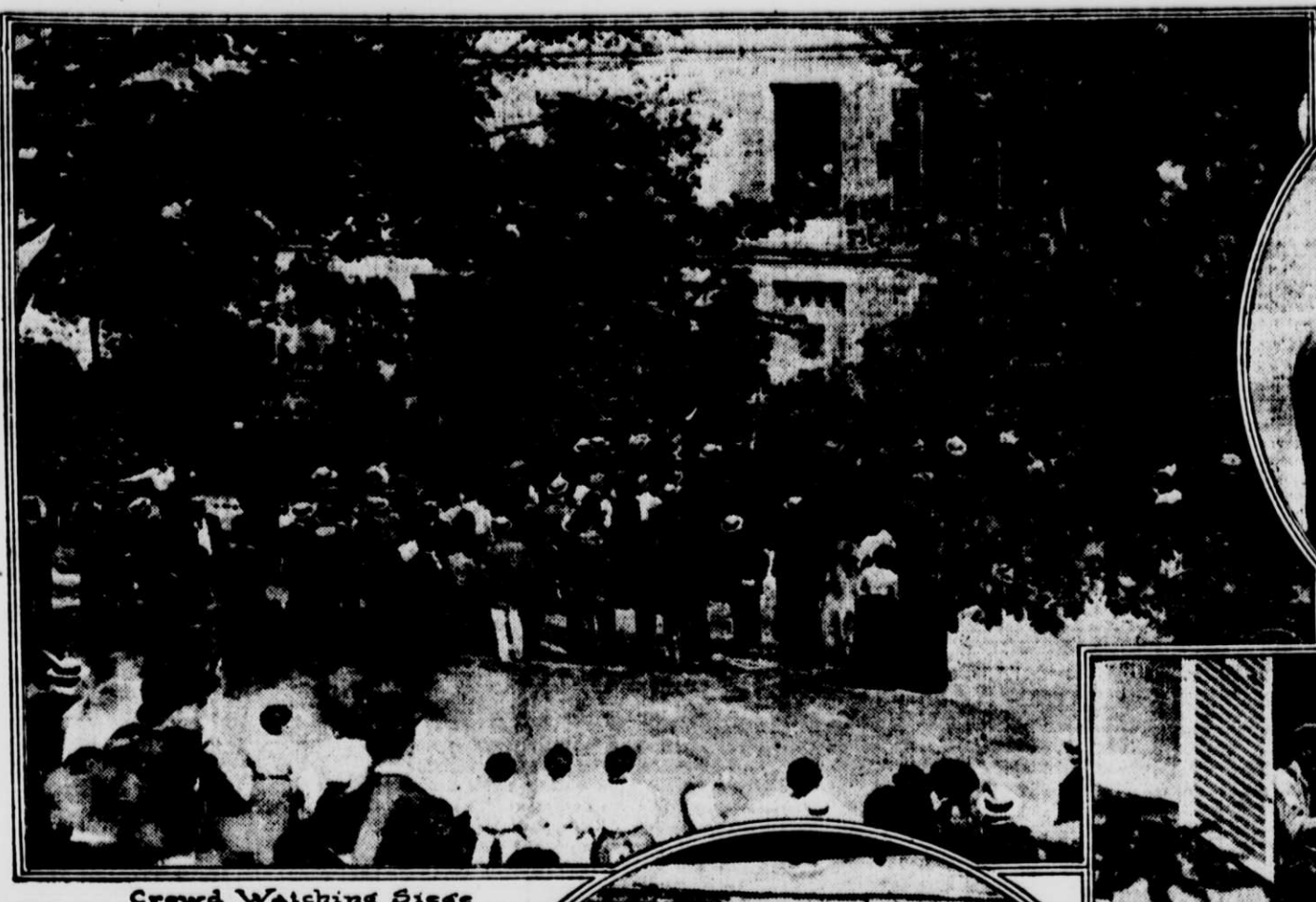
For a couple of months the Princess has been adding to her husband's rather slender income by selling bottles of perfume made by herself at Cumberland Lodge, and she has been actively aided by Princess Patricia of Connaught.

Princess Christian recently began putting labels on the bottles stating that the perfume was made at Cumberland Lodge. When this reached the ears of the Queen she ordered Princess Christian to cease selling the perfume in bottles with such labels. The Princess maintains that she has a perfect right to do so and refuses to comply with the demand of the Queen.

Argentine Finances Unsettled.

Buenos Aires, July 27.—The first six months of the current year show a decided decrease in financial operations and commercial transactions. European banks and brokers are not inclined to handle Argentine securities, due to the big demand on the Continent for money and the high rate of interest there.

Scenes at "Fort" Lannes, Where Poor Families Were Besieged



Crowd Watching Siege

HAIRCUTTING CAUSES
BALDNESS, HE SAYS

English Specialist Thinks
Growth Should Be Allowed
to Reach 14 Inches.

DRINKLESS MEALS URGED

Dr. E. F. Bashford Opposes
Theory of Cancer Trans-
mission by Infection.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
LONDON, July 31.—Several matters of interest to the mere layman engaged the attention of the British Medical Conference at Brighton last week. Dr. E. F. Bashford, a skin specialist, for example, suggested too much hair cutting as a cause of baldness.

"Why is it that there are so many bald men and so few bald women?" he asked. "I believe it is because men do not let their hair grow to a proper length. The average man wears his hair about an inch long, whereas it should be at least thirteen or fourteen inches."

Dr. Bashford afterward explained that he considered nature was affronted by frequent cutting of the hair. "If it is not allowed to grow to the length I have mentioned it becomes dry and loses its strength, much in the same way that the muscles of the body become flabby and weak if they are not exercised."

Dr. Bashford, a Harley street skin specialist, told the meeting that he considered the abnormal loss of hair on the head, as well as many skin diseases, were largely associated with defective circulation of the blood. Loss of hair might often be taken as a sign of heart trouble.

In support of this he found that out of thirty-six bald persons he had examined twenty-four were suffering from valvular disease of the heart. Dr. Ed-dowes, however, mentioned the case of an extremely bald man who was one of the most powerful gymnasts he knew.

Would Bar Drinks During Meals.

Speaking before another section at the conference, Dr. H. F. Winslow declared that we are quite wrong in our methods of taking food. He would not promise any short cut to the millennium, but he suggested that mankind would enjoy much better health if they would only recognize the fact that it is wrong to drink at meal times. All drinks should be taken between meals. He was not talking about alcohol; in fact, he entirely dissociated his present contention from any discussion of temperance. What he wanted people to do was to eat without any sipping at all.

Transmission of Cancer.

Dr. E. F. Bashford of the Central Committee for Cancer Research writes an important article in the "current number of Nature" on the question whether cancer can be transmitted by infection. If it could, then clearly it would have to be supposed that there was a cancer germ or a cancer parasite.

Dr. Bashford is of opinion that these do not exist, but he gives careful consideration to the views recently expressed by Dr. V. Czerny in Berlin. Dr. Czerny, a noted German surgeon, declared in a public lecture that he still held that cancer was an infective disease. He does not think it is communicable from one person to another, but imagines that it is transmitted by what bacteriologists call an "intermediate host," just as the mosquito transmits the malaria germ or the flea transmits the plague bacillus or the tsetse fly transmits tropical diseases, including sleeping sickness. Once the infection is conveyed the normal cells of the human body which are attacked by it become changed. They destroy the human body not only by disturbing its vital functions, but because they withdraw necessary foodstuffs and secrete poisons, as parasites normally do.

Dr. Czerny supports his view by many arguments as to the varying frequency of the disease in different countries and the alleged occurrence of epidemics of cancer.

U. S. Expedition at Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires, July 27.—The permanent exposition of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce was formally opened this afternoon. John Work Garrett, United States Minister to Argentina, was present at the opening. The display is decidedly interesting and representative of the manufacturers of fifty-seven Chicago manu-



Moving into the 'Fort' Lannes.

Paris "Fort" Barricaded by Countess
Surrenders Peacefully to the Police

But French Capital Had a Few Exciting Days While Homeless Families
Befriended by M. Cochon Were Sheltered in the
De la Rochefoucauld Home

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

PARIS, July 31.—M. G. Cochon, president of the National Federation of Rent Payers, is undoubtedly a great man. For the past two years he has been finding homes for the homeless and for those who, when blessed with a numerous family, find that their application for living quarters is frowned upon by that autocrat, the "concierge" or janitor, and consequently dismissed by the landlord.

M. Cochon has found temporary homes for big families in all sorts of places, in the most aristocratic part of the city, in the grounds of the Moulin Rouge, in public buildings and even in the sewers, or at least in the underground chambers connecting with them. The story has been repeated a dozen times. One of the homeless families is installed in one of the above mentioned places until it is expelled with more or less trouble by the police, and M. Cochon soon finds a new family to protect.

His perfect record has begun to pall, his name dropped out of the papers and the public was growing weary of his proceedings. He suddenly succeeded in becoming a case more the man of the moment by a mere repetition of his usual scheme.

Aristocratic Home Used.

There were of course special reasons to account for this revival of interest in a repetition of the same old story. First of all the new proteges, eight families, thirty-five children, were installed in the most aristocratic part of the city, Boulevard Lannes, at the gates of the Bois de Boulogne. Secondly, they were there at the invitation of the tenants of the house. Thirdly, those tenants were Count and Countess Antoine de la Rochefoucauld.

Furthermore, the Count and Countess are both famous. The Count is an artist of talent and has painted pictures in which pre-Raphaelitism and symbolism are merged in a vague impressionism. In the days when Lugné-Poe was struggling to create the "Free Theatre" and to popularize "natural acting" and the works of Ibsen, when Botticelli was taken as a model for dressmaking, Count Antoine was to be seen at these performances, accompanied by a swarm of blond beauties, all dressed in Middle Age fashions.

Shelter Given to Homeless.

Then again interest was aroused by the fact that the Count and Countess had permitted a homeless set of poverty stricken families to seek shelter in their mansion. On closer examination the mansion proved to be a very old two story house with a weather worn plaster front. The other houses on each side of it are new and expensive, but this one is the last surviving of a previous epoch.

Some months ago the De la Rochefoucauld had given notice to leave the Boulevard Lannes house, intending to move near the Parc Monceau. The landlord had put the usual "To let" sign up, and this brought so many callers to see the property that the Countess removed the sign. She claimed that on mid-Lent day alone no less than sixty people wanted to be shown over the place. The landlord brought suit, won his case and the sign was restored. This

suit was recalled recently, and it was suggested that the invitation extended to M. Cochon's proteges was a mere act of revenge. This, however, was sharply denied by the Count.

Landlord Interferes.

But the eight families and thirty-five children were not left long undisturbed to dine in the garden and live in freedom. The landlord on Thursday obtained a dispossession warrant from a judge, who declared that the De la Rochefoucauld lease did not allow them to substitute "tribes of occupants of a social rank very different from their own," and who were sure to damage the property. The judgment stated that though these "tribes" had no claim "to any consideration," yet the commissary of police might take steps to aid those who deserved it.

The temporary occupants of the house, encouraged by M. Cochon, prepared to resist eviction. The ground floor was barricaded, a knotted rope gave access to the upper story provisions were hauled up in baskets and everything was duly in order for a battle except that there were no attacking police. The police commissary determined to wait until he had found another shelter for the homeless.

Meanwhile the fort was decorated with signs reading "Workers burdened with families deserve no consideration" and "Here lodge eight 'tribes of occupants.'" Other signs advertised M. Cochon's forthcoming paper, the "Tenant," and an enterprising brewer's new beer, two kegs of which had been presented to the occupants free of charge.

Siege Lifted at Last.

The fort became one of the sights of Paris and a large crowd waited day and night for the expected attack.

Sunday passed with great celebrations, but Monday morning the police came and the fortress fell without a shot being fired. The Countess was present at the surrender and even insisted on being treated like her guests and evicted with them.

The household effects of the eight families were loaded on to four carts and started for the Count's chalet at Bougival, near Paris, which the families reached by tramway. The Count is said to be not overjoyed at this arrival of "guests" at his country villa. The children have been ordered not to touch the flowers, and the adults have been ordered by the lack of confidence shown in the locking of the two main rooms, so it is a safe prophecy to say that M. Cochon's friends will not remain long in the country.

Count Antoine de la Rochefoucauld's hair is now silvered and he is no longer a prominent figure in Paris. Some thirty years ago he was among the best known performers at Moller's society circus. Moller's circus has no counterpart in any country. Its owner, M. Moller, is a wealthy man who runs a circus for a hobby; the performers who appear there are members of the most aristocratic families of Paris. At the end of the season the invitations to which are in great demand. The Count most usually appeared as a wrestler. On one occasion when his

family had cut off supplies he took to wrestling in the public streets, challenging all comers. He one day laid down his performing carpet in front of the de la Rochefoucauld town mansion, with the result that the family quickly gave in and restored the suspended allowance.

Tells Murderers by Their Tones.

The Countess de la Rochefoucauld, better known as the Countess Melusine, the musical name of a fairy of the old province of Poitou—recently caused a considerable sensation in Paris by advancing the theory in all seriousness that one can tell a criminal by looking at his feet, that is if a child in the cradle has big toes shorter than an ordinary baby it is a sure sign that he will become a murderer when he grows up.

This is what Melusine has to say of her pet theory: "In order to find a basis for my theory I visited all the jails in Paris where the criminals wear neither shoes nor sandals. I was able to pick out all those guilty of homicide. 'If you have a child, look well at its feet. If the great toes are thick and short you may be assured that you are the parent of a child of the devil.'"

"I explained my theory to M. Bertillon, the inventor of the Bertillon system. He advised me to go and see the prefect of police. But M. Henricq assured me that this question interested exclusively the Ministry of the Interior."

The Countess is a strong advocate of the abolition of the death penalty and declares that being endowed with second sight, she predicted the Paris floods of 1910 as a judgment upon France for capital punishment.

REGAINS BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

Lady Sybil Marjorie Cutting Resumes Her American Rights.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Aug. 9.—The London Gazette announced this week that Lady Sybil Marjorie Cutting is among the aliens to whom certificates of readmission to British citizenship have been granted.

Lady Sybil is a daughter of the Earl of Desart and lost her citizenship when she became the wife of the late William Bayard Cutting of New York.

PONT NEUF IN GOOD CONDITION.

Famous Bridge Over Seine in Paris Was Built in 1578.

PARIS, July 31.—The workmen engaged in burrowing through the Pont Neuf to lay cables for an electric tramway declare that the structure is in an admirable condition, although its foundations date back to 1578.

The wars of the League interrupted work for a time, and it was not thrown open to the public until 1694. Henri IV. walked over the bridge long before it was finished. He was warned that several citizens had been drowned attempting to do this. "None of them were kings," replied Henri, and safely picked his way across. His statue on the bridge contains a curious adjunct in the shape of a magnificent jewel copy of Voltaire's "Henriade" placed inside the pedestal when it was erected in 1817.

URGES A NEUTRAL
ZONE IN THE AZORES

Prof. Emerson Ferreira Suggests
International Agreement in
Relation to Archipelago.

BIG INTERESTS AT STAKE

Portuguese Savant Outlines
Plan in Article Written
for "The Sun."

Prof. Emerson Ferreira, a distinguished Portuguese savant born in the Azores, has conceived a plan for the establishment of a neutral international zone in the archipelago of the Azores. Prof. Ferreira's plan is outlined in the following article written by himself.

By PROF. EMERSON FERREIRA.

The opening of the Canal of Panama will undoubtedly greatly increase the carrying trade in the north Atlantic, especially between the parallels 20° 30' and 50° 30' of north latitude. The leading sailing courses will naturally be from northeast to southwest, northwest to the southeast, and vice versa.

A very cursory glance at the map of the Western Hemisphere is enough to show what a necessarily important part the Azores or western isles will be called upon to play in relation to navigation and from the new interoceanic canal. In this connection the following facts should interest every maritime and commercial nation.

First—At the city of Horta, on the island of Fayal, there is a joint cable station occupied by the following companies: The Europe and Azores (English), the Deutsch Atlantischen Telegraphen Gesellschaft (German) and the Commercial Cable Company (American).

These three companies have already eleven ocean cables anchored there and in active service, doing business with all commercial countries in the civilized world, as they are connected directly and indirectly with all other ocean cables of both hemispheres.

Under all circumstances free access to this station, together with the right to the use of these cables is of the utmost importance to all the vast interests connected with the navigation and commerce of the Atlantic.

Revision of Laws Needed.

Second—The existing laws would be of no protection to the great interests in case of a war in which the countries having interests on the islands may be involved. More and far more is absolutely necessary if the constant cry for peace heard in every civilized country is sincere.

It is on this account that the following proposition is submitted: The writer suggests that a joint treaty be arranged between Portugal and all other civilized nations, by virtue of which a neutral international zone will be established and strictly maintained in the archipelago of the Azores, including all or such of the islands as may be agreed upon, but at least the islands of Fayal, Pico and San Jorge, and the two channels lying between the islands of Fayal and Pico and Pico and San Jorge.

(a) That in case of war between any of the parties to the proposed treaty the unconditional neutrality of the chosen zone will be maintained and defended by all.

(b) That all vessels, regardless of nationality, shall within said neutral zone be protected against attack or seizure, and be allowed to receive provisions and fuel at their option to remain at anchor in any of the zone harbors, bays or channels, be they merchantmen or war vessels.

(c) That all conditions and provisions, as to administration and government of the islands within zone territory will be adjusted between the contracting parties and their sovereign State Portugal, at the signing of the international neutral zone treaty, and that after that no changes or modification will take place without the full consent of the inhabitants of the islands concerned in them.

Great Interests Involved.

Would not the creation of this refuge and peace zone created by the free and mutual consent of all nations be a great step toward consistent civilization toward the national submission of brute force to moral right and obligation? What better, simpler, easier way can be found to protect the great capital already invested on those islands, and still greater commercial interests so intimately connected with them?

The neutral zone may beforehand solve many a painful problem which the future may have to propound.

MILITANTS BOARD
KING GEORGE'S YACHT

Write Appeals for Cause on the
Victoria and Albert's Vis-
itors' Book.

COWES WEEK SUCCESSFUL

Royalties and Their Guests An-
noyed by Crowds During
Regatta Week.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Militant suffragettes pursued the King and Queen to Cowes last week and even succeeded in boarding the royal yacht Victoria and Albert and leaving a record of their visit in the shape of suffragette appeals scrawled on the pages of the visitors' book.

This is not such a difficult task as might be imagined. It is customary for visitors to Cowes during the regatta week to go aboard the royal yacht if they have ever met the King and Queen and sign their names in the register. The hours for this call are from noon to 2 in the afternoon. On Monday last, when several small launches and boats laden with the smartest society people arrived at the side of the yacht, they were informed that the visitors' book would not be opened again this week for signatures.

The reason for this was that on the previous Saturday it was found after the departure of the visitors that one of them had covered several pages of the book with the words "Stop torturing women," with an allusion to the way the cat and mouse act is being enforced. When the Queen heard of the incident she ordered that the book be kept closed during the regatta week.

King Orders New Yacht.

King George was delighted at seeing his entries victorious at the Goodwood races and the Cowes regatta in the same week. The victory of the old Britannia pleased him so much that it is said he gave a commission for the building of a new class of yacht.

As Queen Mary was not at Goodwood it was a country clothes meet so far as men were concerned, although the women were graded in smarter style than usual. On the last day of the meet King George was dressed in a brown sack suit with a soft gray hat, brown boots, biscuit colored spats and white gloves. He wore a pink carnation in his buttonhole instead of his favorite white azalea. King George, like his father, is faithful to the buttonhole custom, but fashion refuses to follow his example.

Among the prominent people at the Cowes regatta were Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Leeds, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, among the guests of the latter were Lady Herby and her son, the Earl of Dunraven, Admiral Lord Charles Bessford, Mrs. Almeric Paget and Mrs. Maudwin Drummond.

Vanderbilts Among King's Guests.

The King and Queen gave a small dinner on the royal yacht on Monday to celebrate the Britannia's first victory. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lady Pembroke, Lady Herbert and Count Albert von Moltke. Mrs. Waddington, the wife of the Lord and Lady Leith of Kyles, was also present. The women dining on the royal yacht wore high cut crowns, and this fashion generally prevails elsewhere during regatta week.

Cowes prides itself on its irreproachable manners when the little town is crowded with so many royalties and other notables, but this year there has been a great falling off. Holiday trippers overran the place and well known persons had to run the gauntlet of the curious.

Princess Mary and her brother, Prince Albert, landed from their royal yacht on Wednesday to do some shopping. A curious crowd swarmed narrow High street and fully mobbed the King's children. A man pushed through the crowd and thrust a camera almost in the face of Princess Mary, while a mob of women simply fought for the best places outside the shop to see the juvenile royalties buying candy. The Prince and Princess preserved their good humor. They visited several shops, but eventually the crowd forced them to go back to the yacht.

Noted Visitors Annoyed.

Other persons whose faces are known to the public had similar experiences. The Duchess of Westminster, escaped on one occasion from the gaze of the curious by darting into a motor car and speeding to Egypt Point, where she embarked for shelter on the yacht of a friend. Prince Henry of Prussia's face does not seem to have been known to the crowd, but Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and other well known society folk had to exercise much strategy.

Sir Thomas Lipton strolled about with a smile, and the crowd sometimes cheered and men patted him on the back. Lord Charles Bessford was once surrounded by an admiring throng who demanded a speech, but he refused.

King George intends to visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon at Studley Royal and will begin shooting on August 12.

MAY BUY CANAL EQUIPMENT.

United Fruit Co. Sends Representative to Consider Plan.

PANAMA, AUGUST 2.—An agent of the United Fruit Company has arrived in Panama for the purpose of looking over old equipment and houses used by the canal builders, with the view of purchasing them for use by the fruit company on its various plantations in Central America, Colombia and the West Indies.

The retirement of steam shovels, locomotives, dump cars and rail will begin as soon as the water is turned into Culebra Cut in October. The canal equipment at present includes 100 steam shovels, 300 locomotives and 4,500 cars of various kinds. At least 300 miles of rail are in use on the construction railroads and will be for sale; most of this is steel American flat of seventy or ninety pounds to the yard.